THE THIRD-TERM STATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S OFF-YEAT IN POLITICS. A DULL SEASON IN COLUMBIA -- THE PATHER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA THORD-TERM RESOLUTION-VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS OF PRES

DENT GRANI'S AVAILIBILITY AND PROSPUCTS-A TALK WITH A COLORED STATESMAN-GRANT AS AGAINST THE DEVIL-THE THERD TERM POPULAR

WITH THE NEGROES.

PRONA STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRINCE.] COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24.—The pretty capital of South Carolina has already fallen into the staguation of Summer. Columbia when the Legis'ature is in session or in the midst of a political campaign and Columbia during the recess are very different places. The visitor at this season misses the bustling crowds in the hotels, the throng of idle negroes swarming about the State Honse, the diamonds and fast horses of legislators suddenly grown rich, the seedy carper-baggers on the scent of speils, the rural Senators and Representatives gathered in sidewalk groups for the discussion of public affairs, and the Northern tourists bound for Florida, but tarrying here for a day to take a peep at the menageric on exhibition at the State House. This season the place is unusually dull, for the last ecssion of the Legislature was remarkably unprofitable to its members, and very few of them can afford to spend the whole year at the capital. Parker is in jail awaiting trial for his crimes against the State. Gov. Moses having failed in the business of dealing faro, in which he embarked after leaving the Executive chair, is quietly waiting for a turn of the wheel of fortune which may bring him once more into political presperity. On a wall across the street I see a very strange reminder of the old times in a poster announcing the delivery of "A Lecture on by His Excellency Gov. F. J. Religion Moses." Gov. Chamberlain is steadily pushing his reform movement, and every now and then cat goes the head of a defaulting County Auditor or Treasurer or of an incompetent Trial Justice. In this work be has the apparent cooperation of the Treasurer and the Controller-General, while the people appland and the corrupt politicians growl in an undertone at every new indication that the Administration is determined to give South Carolina at least two years of honest government. Better a thousand times the present comparative duliness than the flush days of rascality which were the disgrace of South Carolina. Business is really settling down upon a firm foundation, and all well-informed and sagacious men agree that with the fulfillment of promises of good government the State will enter upon a new and prosperous career.

One of the first subjects claiming attention on my arrival here was the preëminence of South Carolina as the third-term State. This preëminence was socured by the action of the Republican Convention beld in this city last Fall. Referring to the proceedings of that Convention, I find the record of the third term declaration: On motion of Mr. Minert the following resolution was unanimously

Resolved. That in the distinguished soldier and states man now at the lead of our National Government, we recognize one who, in peace as well as in war, possesses that idedity of purpose and integrity of character so necessary to insure tranquility at home, respect abroad, and the permanency of the grand and glorious principles which have become the corner-stone of the great Republican party to which we belong; and for which reason we pledge ourselves to the sui-port of President Grant for third term, assured that by so deing we shall preserve that peace and unity throughout the whole country so measure to its presperity.

Desirons of ascertaining the strength of the Third Term party, I have made some inquiries as to the paternity of this resolution and the extent to which it is now sustained by the South Carolina Repub-

"Who is this Mr. Minort ?" I asked of a Democratic "Minert! Oh, well, he is a salmon-colored negro

protty well known here as a politician, but a good deal better known as a gambler."

To the same question a prominent Republican replied : "Minort is a sporting character, a colored man; one of the most unprincipled scoundrels in our disreputable party in this State. He was a candidate for State Senator from this county List year, but was beaten by Beverly Nash, another negro, who could put up a good deal more money." 'How was it that such a fellow got the start of

everybody else in coming out for a third term f"

Oh, bless your life, he was a more puppet. You don't suppose he wrote the resolution! I doubt whether he can write his name. Patterson was the man-Senator Patterson. It was batched by him and Collector Worthington of Charleston, and nobody in the Convention had plack enough to go and controls all the Pederal patronage in the State Times have changed since then; few of our best men are now in favor of Grant's renomination, but he is still the favorite with the Federal officeholders and the negroes.

Pursuing my inquiries I found that Gov. Chamberlain, while having a very high opinion of Grant, was by no means in favor of his redicction. He doubted whether Grant could carry a single Northern State, noless there should be a great reaction in his favor before the election of next year. Judge R. B. Carpenter occupied about the same position, but agreed with Gov. Chamberlain in the belief that the President might depend upon the vote of South Carolina although every other State in the Union might be against him. The officeholders manipulate the Conventions and find in them very pliant material. Ex-Congressman Elliott (colored), the present Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, has no objections to a third term per se, but is inclined to doubt the expediency of a renomination in view of the state of public opinion in the North. The Hon. Lewis Cass Carpenter, who voted for the Force bill in the last Congress. and has since been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, is inclined to look upon a third term with more favor than the others with whom I talked. but said that President Grant had repeatedly informed him tas well as Senator Sargent of California that he was anxious to retire from the House. Another prominent South Carolina Republican, however, says that he has had from no less distinguished a person than Vice-President Wilson the assurance that Grant is a candidate for a third term; that he is confident of receiving the nomination, and, furthermore, that he firmly lieves his candidacy to be the only hope of success for the Republican party.

While enjoying a drive to-day, I met Gen. Beverly Nash, who is considered one of the shrewdest politi cians of his color in South Carolina. His African progenitor could not have surpassed him in blackness He was a slave until freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, and during the war was a Confederate officer's body-servant. Reconstruction brought him to the surface and threw him into official life, where his hard sense and quick wit gave him prominence in his party and great popularity with his race. He now represents Columbia in the State Senate and is a regent of the Lunatic Asylum and a director of the Penitentiary. His devotion to the public service has been a profitable investment. He resides in a fine mansion in a pleasant quarter of the city, and is reputed to have \$100,000 laid by for a ramy day.

What do you think of the situation in South I asked. "You took rather a gloomy view when I talked with you last Fall." Well, Sah, things is about as dey was; dey

couldn't be wass." What do you think of Chamberlain ?" I knew that he had opposed the Reform policy of the Gov ernor, but was pretty ours that he was too politic to uit himself on such a delicate question. The Governor wields a large patronage, and it will not de to break with him antirely when he has not yet

surved half of his term. Chamb'f'in min't se bad as he might be, Sah. I reckon he means right. Of cose we differs on some pints, but I ain't gwine aginst him without good cause. Dat ain't my way of doin' business, Sah, no-

"Do you think he is playing into the hands of the

Conservatives !" "Well-ah-well, Sah; dat is I hope not, Sah." "But I didn't ask you as to your hopes. What is your opinion on the subject? What do you think

about it !" Thus pressed, the statesman transferred his blck ory walking-stick to his left hand, and putting his right arm around the rim of the carriage wheel, in a confiding way replied, "Well, de truth is, Sah, I

sin't had much talk with de Guv'ner lately. We sin't had any interview and I would n't like to say." I gave up this line of inquiry in despuir, and turning to another more remote from his pocket, found him

term question-of Grant for a third term ?" "It ain't nouse talkin, Sah, of Grant gets de nom nation, we're gwine for him. South Carolina 'Il vote

more outspoken. "What do you think of the third

for de Davil of he runs on de Republican ticket." "But suppose," said my companion in the carriage (himself a leading Republican), "suppose it were a case of Grant on one side and the Devil on the other, in a contest for the nomination, would not South Carolina Republicans rather prefer the Devil !"

Nash laughed heartily. "Oh, no, Judge, dat's whar you're wrong. We'd go for Grant, I reckon, 'cause he's de Boss Devil!"

"When you said just now that South Carolina would vote for him, you were conceding that he would be the Republican candidate. What do you think of him as a caudidate for nomination!"

"Dat's a little harder question. Mebbe he don't stand well up yo' way, but he's a mighty strong man with us, Sab: mighty strong. Decullud people stick squar up to him right straight along, just like be stood alongside of us in de Ku-Klux business. I tel you what; it's just as I told Mr. Samner when we went on to Philadelphia (in 1872). Mr. : umner was makin' speeches aginst Grant, and sayin' that it wasn't gwine to do nohow, but I says to him, 'Mr Summer, says I, 'Down our way Ginnul Grant's so far ahead he leaves everybody eise out o' sight. We all loves you, say I, 'Mr. Sumner, we all loves you, but I darsn't go home and say I voted even for you aginst Grant; and for dat matter I don't believe de cullud people in South Cahiira would vote for Lincoln hisself, of he'd come down and run aginst

"But, Senator," said my companion, "we can't carry the election with the vote of South Carolina alone. The Northern States insist upon having somebody else. Why can't we all agree on some such man as Blaine f"

"Weil, Sah, so far as I go I haven't got nothin' ag'inst Blaine, of he is put forahd. I like Mr. Blaine well enough. He's got some good friends down beah. Blaine was mighty kind to me once. Mebbe you don't know that me and Cardozo was the first cullud men that ever sot on the flo' of de House of Representatives, and Blaine be was Speaker, and he paid is a heap of attention."

Here the conversation was interrupted. I remarked as we were about to drive away that I should like to talk with him again.

" How long are you gwine to stay, Sah ?" "I expect to remain until Monday."

"You might have a talk to-morrow," suggested

No. Sah, not to-morrow; to-morrow's Sunday; I has to keep de Sabbath holy; Pm a High Churchbout dat; I am."

A High Churchman about that-true, Nash is a High Churchman about that. He is a regular attendant upon Divine services, and makes "a powerful prayer," and is zealous in bringing people to a "per-fession of religion." But of all his one hundred thousand dollars, how many were not received in bribery or stolen from the pockets of the oppressed people of South Carolina!

HESTER ON THE SITUATION.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD SOUTHERN

REPUBLICANS-GENERAL APATHY-THE KU-KLUX SEEPENT AND THE LION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY. The readers of THE TRIBUNE will doubtless be glad to hear again from the distinguished statesman and detective, J. G. Hester of Alabama, who, it will be remembered, performed efficient service for the Administration in that State in the last Fall campaign. Mr. Hester has recently written a letter to a friend in Sumter County, Ala., giving his views of the political situation at the South, and from it we are permitted to make extracts.

In fulfillment of a promise made to the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, to give him information from time to time as to what would be the probable action of the Government in reference to the protection of Southern Republicans from the outrages of White Leaguers and similar organizations, he says:

My letters heretofore led you to hope that efficient My letters represented by the action of the law against offenders. These letters were written during the session of Congress. But since that body has adjourned without having done anything to effect the objects desired, a general apathy seems to pervise all the any protection from the Government against the Ku-Klux persecutions down there, too it has not the ability to give it through the courts nor the authority anisate of them. Evidence which the Ku-Kluz are expert in turnishing. vidence which the Ko-Khux are expert in lurnishing, with the aid of almost the entire legal trainminty of the outh, who are ever ready to make common cause against complicans and friends of the Government, renders justice

Republicans and friends of the Government, remains power in the Federal courts as powerless as in the state courts. In any section where perjary is a passime and cruelty persecution and crune are deligated an assuments, and receive the sanction of the Churca and the approval of society, justice must necessarily become a mackery. A large number of Republicans of the last Congress, stated with the results of their former corruption and frauds in Credit Mobiler, Sanhorn contracts, and the like, along the actual variety who were unfamiliated by the last Credit Mobiler, Sandorn contracts, and the fact, and with a few covaries who were infimidated by the last Fall elections, together with others who wanted to apolegize for their fermer acts of loyalty to the Government, were in the main responsible for the failure of the legislation necessary to enable the President to give that protection to the poor persecuted Republicans and loyalts at the South which they so much need.

I do not believe that the next National election will be

I do not believe that the next National election will be a Democratic victory, for I cannot think that the White Longue of the South has principee cannib to keep its submands venemous designs todden from the Northern mind, notwithstanding the two adders from the nadbanks of Leorgue and Mississippi went up among the natineggers of New-Hampshire in sleeps' clouding; for Mississippi is to have an election next Fall, and it has been decreed by the Grand Cyclops that that Shate is to be redecined from the curse of carpet-bag, scallawag, radical rate, and in doing this the sleeping Ku-Klaw superit will craw out at full length a few days b force the polls are opened, and run all the negroes into the swamps, and swell up so that it will be plainly visible over in New-England and the North-West, and perhaps wake no the sloubering lond of American fiberty over all ver in New England and the Social-west, and perhaps rake up the slambering hon of American liberty over all the loyal States, who will smarch once more, as in 1860, the accepter from the traitors' hand whither it now seems

After predicting that the next Congress will assume the payment of the Southern debts, he con-

it is also rumored that the contractor of this job (th passage of the bill) is to get \$400,000 if the bill passes, and that Wall Street is to back that up with \$7.5 0,000 more, to be used in greasing the waters of the legalative state.

There is a scheme brewing however. more, to be used in greasing the whocks of the legislative mills. * There is a scheme brewing, however, that but few know the depth of, which will eclipse even the big job just referred to. When the White League gets centred of the National Government, when Union has in the North are ostracted here as they are with you, and the Ku-Klox demon sprands its dars wings and breathes its hery breath and chitches its deadly chiws over the dome of the National Capitol, when one-armed Union soldiers and their widows and orphans taye to give place in the public offices of the Government to those who fought to destroy it, when the vaulis of the Treasury are opened wide to pay for 4,000,000 slaves, when the old sance whip cracks again in the halfs of Congress, and thind Yansoe members qualibetor the glance of 80 Contesierate warriors, and when the Government is hen the old so, e whip cracks again in the halfs of Coress, and third Yansee members qualibefore the glane 80 Cantod rate warriors, and when the Government changed so as so give them perpetual lease of power, and Cassarism, which they have been ever ready to charge on Gen. Grant, is established under Democratic rule, the Ku-Klux milieunium will truly be at hand.

AN DRISH RELIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Several public sales have lately revived he interest in rare and curious books. The autographic opies at Mr. Stoddard's sale remind me of a book in rewn little collection. It is a copy of Locke's Treatises loverument, 8vo, London, 1728, which appears to have been formerly the property of Emmet, the young Iris pairiot. It contains autographs of Emmet, scribbled school-boy fashion on the fly-leaves and insides; and a number of pen and ink drawings, beautifully executed. and most of them evidently portraits of Irish judges or attorneys. In addition there is a full marginal an tion of Book II. in Emmet's handwriting, showing that the treatise had been carefully studied by him.

Curiously enough, I cannot remember where I obtained his unique volume. From its shabby appearance, and the fact recorded on a fly that I paid ten cents for it, I suppose that it was picked up at a street stall in the city. Trenton, N. J., May 26, 1875 A TROY MYSTERY.

Tnoy, N. Y., May 27 .- Mary Fogarty, a domeatic servant, age 23 years, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of Postmaster Robertson on the 10th inst., while she was supposed to be sweeping the side walk. To-day her body was found in the river. The facis terribly metilated, and the body indicates that a brutel outrage has been committed on the person of the de-ceased. There is no clue to the circumstances of her THE REVOLUTION IN ERIE.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHANGE IN WALL-ST. SUPPRIVISION OF ERIR PINANCES-NO SCHEME OF REGRESATION YET DEVELOPED-VLUCTUA-

TIONS IN THE STOCK.
Eric Railway matters continued to be the subject of discussion on Wall-st. yesterday, and the Attorney-General's supplementary complaint was carefully read and freely commented upon. Diverse views were entertained as to the motives which prompted the proceedings of Wednesday. No novel movements on the part of those interested in Erie were reported, but directors of the road had recovered somewhat from the shock of recent events, and were more communicative yesterday than on Wednesday, and statements from them are given below.

The finances of the Eric Company have been largely under the supervision of Henry G. Stebbins, the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It has been reported in Wall-st, that Mr. Stebbins has been drawing a salary of \$20,000 for this work, but he states that this is a great exaggeration. It is now understood that Receiver Jewett will hereafter take charge of all financial matters, inasmuch as he is now directly responsible for them. No scheme of reorganization of the Company has as yet been developed. On the Stock Exchange there were numerous transactions in Eric stock yesterday, the price opening at 184, falling to 17, and clos 18% to 18%.

RECEIVER JEWETT'S POSITION AND PLANS. MISSEPRESINTATIONS OF HIS VIEWS-HIS STATE-MENT OF THE EVENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING

DIES ALPOINTMENT-NO MORE LAW SUITS TO BE FEARED-HOPEFUL ANTICIPATIONS CONCRENING

A reporter of The Tribune called yesterday upon High J. Jewett, the former President and present Receiver of the Eric Enilway Company. Mr. Jewett appeared to be very basy, and during the office hours was visited by a large number of persons, several of whom engaged his attention for a long time, and he was afterward much occupaed with documents. He complained to the reporter that he had been misrepresented by persons who had pretended that they had him, and had been the victim of several bugus interviews. He was represented as having conversed with a reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotelon Tuesday evening, while the fact was that he had not been in that Lotel for four months. He was also represented as having conversed with a reporter concerning Erie at the Windsor Botel on Wednesday evening, where as on that evening he had not spoken to any one on the subject of the Eric Road.

As to the rumor that the action which led to his ap-

pointment as receiver had been taken by himself and 8. L. M. Barlow largely without the knowledge of the other directors, he said that the report was hardly true. For some time prior to the action of Tuesday last he had beard threats of injunctions and other law proceedings if the Company attempted to pay the June interest, and he had even received letters from legal firms of repute, informing him that they had been instructed to take such proceedings. The representative of the Attorney-General had also called upon him, and R had been necessary to give him a full account of the position of the Company. Under those circum-tances, Mr. Jewett did not see how the Company could avoid litigation. On Menday the representative of the Attorney-General culled again upon him, but he did not then learn whether the bill in the suit had been drawn up or not. On Tuesday afternoon he was informed that this representative had been to his office and had the bil When it tecame evident that the Attorney metal would begin proceedings, he thought it better that the Company should aid and to some extent direct those proceedings by acquiescing in them, rather than be brought into conflet with the Attorney-General by opposing them. No good results seemed probable from h opposition. He therefore determined to call a meeting of the directors for Tuesday evening, but did not call it at the dewn-town offices, as it would have been inconvenient for many of the directors to been present. The directors met at Mr. Barlow's house muse it was near the honces of a majority of the Hoard. At that meeting he explained the exact position of the Company's affairs; how call I mus had to be met anexpectedly, doubtless in consequence of the egitation which had been made, and how he had failed to obtain the loan from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Trudson Canal Company. He showed clearly to the Beard that if the Attorney-General intended to begin a sait, it would be far better for the Company to fail into his hands than into these of Company to had the limb his limbs than into those of a private individual, as the former would have only the interests of the people to serve, while the latter, to seeme his own chos, uright bring the property of the Company into irretrievable run. He states that he thought toe less timing for the Company to do would be to save a receiver appeared; but the directors were opposed to such a many such as they did not like the idea of a road flue are three going into the bands of a receiver. At the same time, lowery, they did not seem to see all, way by

m.e the Eric going into the hands of a receiver. At the same time, however, they did not seem to see any way by which such a result could be avoided. This was the manner of which the receivership was brought about.

Mr. Jewell admitted han Col. Suchins might have been a releasionismed when he read the news in Title Tankt Ni. On Wednesday morning that a receiver was to see appointed, but he could not have been at all surprised to find that there had been a meeting at Air. Bariow's noise. With regard to the reorganization of the Company Mr. Jewell cond say nothing at present. The organization remains as it was, with the exception that new was the receiver instead of the President. As receiver he would have the control of the management of the road direct the direction of the Court, and in that the was the receiver instead of the President. As to ceiver he would have the courred of the manuscement of the road under the direction of the court, and in that way would have, perhaps, less power; for as President he was allowed some discretion, while as receiver he was controlled by the Court. The working of the road would go on exactly as before for the present, and as the patients of the road specified to have confidence, he toolight that the business would even be before under the receivership than it was become life that anheepaded but her actions at law against the Company before the bill in sud was filed, but he did not expeed any now. He did not look for any trouble along the road in consequence of the action that had been taken. In fact, the employes of the road were better secured now than they were before, as one of the orders of the Court was that they should be paid first. He had been assured of the hearty cooperation of every one along the court was that they should be paid first. He had been assured of the hearty ecoperation of every one along the line. He was not ready to say more as to his conduct of the business of the road as receiver, as he wanted a thirde time to perfect his plans; out he thought that in the course of two or three weeks he would be enabled a speak more planny. He beneved everything would work went for those who were the most interested in the success of the road.

DIRECTORS' COMMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS. APPROVAL AND FAVORABLE EXPECTATIONS GEN-FRAL-TOR MERTING OF TURSDAY EVENING HE VIEWED-VIEWS OF JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON HENRY G. STEEBINS, HERMAN R. BALIZER, AND

OTHERS.

John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Editrond of New-Jersey and one of the Eric Directors. returned to the city yesterday. He stated to a Thibune reporter that, owing to his absence from the city for versi days, he know nothing except what and read in regard to the recent processings affecting the Eric Railway Company. If there has been any dissatisfaction understanding among members of the Board of Directors, he had no knowledge of it and did not believe that it exsted. Under all the circumstances, the appointment of a receiver was undoubtedly the best course that could have been taken—much better than to continue trying to mortgage the property of the Company or to dispose of its coal and other lands under unlavorable circumstances. The idea of securing funds to meet interest that will soon nature by martgage of certain lands to the Delaware and Hadson Canal Company was not pressed by the Director of the Erre Company, which," and Mr. Johnston, the failure of the negotiations. I have a good opinion of Erie, and under good management, and with the return of the business of the country to a normal condition again, I believe the Company will be able to relieve itself of all embarrassments. The railroad war has had much to do with precipitating the change that has occurred by reducing the income of the road below the operating ex-penses. And, indeed, except for this the Company would probably have been able to avoid the present difficulties. Of course I do not know what course the English stockholders will take in the matter, aithough I think they will approve the course that has been taken, as all who are directly interested in the affairs of the Company will probably do."

menered by the receiver are a prior lien upon the road. in case the future earnings are not sufficient to meet current expenses, involved a legal point which Mr. Johnston said that he did not wish to answer without more closely investigating the order of the Court. In regard to the statement which has been made that Mr. Stebbins. charman of the Finance Committee, receives a salary o \$20,000 per annum for his services, Mr. Johnston said 'I do not believe there is a word of truth in it. The report in my opinion has been manufactured out of whole

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday upon ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, one of the directors of the road, and apon stating the object of his visit, was requested to enumerate the questions to which it was desired that Mr. Morgan should repty. Mr. Morgan was then asked if the proceedings of the Board upon Incaday evening were generally known and approved of by those inter-osted in the road; if there had been from time to time

much conference in the directory; what will be the future policy in the management of the road! Mr. Morgan said in reply: "I cannot answer any of these questions. The road is now in the hands of Mr. Jewett, as receiver, and he alone is competent to give the informa-tion required. Again I must refuse to make any reply, for no benefit can arise in parading such informs tion before the public. What could be gained in the pub lication of such matters, unless it be in the interest of some one man! Why should some one person thus be thrown down, and another lifted up! If you wish a state ment in the interest of the public, see Mr. Jewett, who will tell all that may be needed; but if you wish one that may serve to raise or lower the stock, don't do it. THE TELEUNE is a great power and should not be used to orward the interest of the steck gambling fraiernly Next to the President of the United States Whitelaw Reid, with those associated v the country, and as no exerts an ence, it should be directed to the public good. As to contentions among the Board of Directors, I may say that I hope we are above such allegations, and can truly say that the entire Board fully indorse and will support Mr. Jewett in such course as he may take. Mr. Morgan declined to say anything further, and in reply to other questions simply said: "I must, as I said before, refer you to Mr. Jewett, who alone is compotent to make these statements."

At a former interview, Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Jeweit had been annoyed for some time past by the demands of Attorney-General Prait in perstating that the Company stouid show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and it was from this influence that the proceedings had been taken and the request made for the appointment of a receiver. It had been done with the approval of the Board of Directors, and though be backed upon it as a necessary proceeding, he believed the Company would be able to overcome the present embarrass

Herman R. Baltzer at No. 50 Exchange-place said yesterday that the whole Eric difficulty had grown out of the very bad management under the administration of Mr. Watson. He had carried on the affairs of the Coupuny in such a way that the hands of the directors were completely tied, and they were unable for a long time to extricate themselves. The Board of Directors have the atmost confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Jewett, however, and they have no doubt that in a reasonable time he will succeed in relieving the Company of its present embarrasaments My own opinion is," he said, " that some arrangement will be made with second consolidated mortgage condholders at an early day, and the road will then be rethe road has now passed through its greatest trial, and that it will not be long until it can again as more independent position. Perfect harmony exists in the board at present, and it was with its approval that the change was made. A large amount of property which the road could not use has been mortgaged. The fact that these mortgages existed procluded the possibility of selling a second mortgage at a reasonable figure, and as a forced sais was not advisable our difficulties in raing money have been largely increased. Still another undiate cause of the present difficulties has been the un reasonable reduction in through traffic brought about by the railroad war. I think Mr. Jowett's best plan will be to return to the old rates. His report states that the local business has been good, and it would certainly be better to do less through business than to keep up the fight at a constant loss. As soon as it can be done, the gauge should be changed to the ordinary standard. Tals is something that perhaps will have be postpoued for the present, but when it is done the of maintaining a good road and equipments will be materially reduced. The extra size of rails, strength of bridges, and weight of rolling stock make up a very important item in the expense account."

Mr. Baltzer was asked in regard to the compensation allowed Mr. Stebbins, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He said that the work of looking after the financial affairs of the Company was found to be of such magniade that Mr. Jewett could not give it the attention it demanded, and Mr. Stebbins was employed a short time e at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, to take complet charge of the Bannelar department.

R. Snydam Grant of No. 31 Wall-st., declared yesterday

that the proceedings at the meeting of Tuesday evening were not known to all the directors until the following day. As to the approval of the course taken, this, he said, could not be taken into consideration, as it was a ourse demanded by the Attorney-General of the State He had never known of any dissensions among the direc-tors; they had always worked in unison, and as a unit in

the support of President Jeweit.

Henry G. Siebbins, in a conversation with a Tainung reporter yesterday, said that all the directors of the Eric Railroad Company were informed of the meeting held at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow on Tuesday evening, Posted that evening was in a measure compulsory, on account of the proceedings taken by the Attorney-General, and consequently the directors had acted as they consider ered best stated to the interest of the stockholders. Though present at the meeting, Mr. Stebbus had been somewhat reprised at the suddenness of the event, and could well say that the article in Wednesday's cultion of Tus TRIBUNE very clearly showed the condition of the Company, and very probably was a surprise to some of the directors, who were not fully informed. Of the corre-General of the State he had no knowledge whatever Despite the proceedings taken, he had all con-ndence in the resources of the road, and no doubts that it would in time demonstrate its superiority over its present competitors. Mr. Stebbins stated that he held the position of Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and reemed to be amused when informed that the report was circulated that he received \$20,000 per year as compensation for this service. He admitted that he did re ceive some compensation, but said that it did not amount to even one-firth of the sum named.

John A. C. Gray, another director of the road, could not be found yesterday atternoon. Several of his friends met during the day, stated that he claimed that in the statements published, alleged to have come from him, he had been grossly misrepresented.

An interview was sought with Marshall O. Roberts, at No. 107 Fifth-ave., but he positively refused to be seen, stating that he " had declined to answer because all the information can be obtained from Mr. Jewett."

FEELING AMONG EMPLOYES. GENERAL SATI-FACTION AT THE CHANGE-HOPES OF GETTING THE WAGES DUE.

Conversations were had yesterday with many of the employes of the Frie Road, both in New-York and New-Jersey, and all of them expressed satisfaction at the change which had been made. One of the employes remarked that the men now know something of the way in which they stood. He had heard from all along the line that morning, and was informed that there was a general

be done toward giving the men their hard-enrued wages. The most important uning desired by the employes was a fixed fine for a pay-day, and the payment not of a percentage of their wages, as had been the case, but of the whole. A fourth employe said that he thought the men had been very lenient with the Company, and if they had chosen to have gene to law they could have recovered their wages, and most probably nave forced the road into bankruptcy.

It was alleged in the supplemental complaint submitted to Judge Dononne that it was feared that the men employed by the company, numbering about 12,000, would use violence, and destroy the property of the road if they were not paid soon. The conversations held with conductors, engineers and brakemen, and others employed, tended to discredit this statement, for no sign of an un-

tended to discredit this statement, for no sign of an un-ruly spirit was found among them.

ADDITIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL FUND. Ex-Gov. Bigler, the agent of the New-York Centennial Commission, states that many letters have been received by him from the extreme Western and Southern States which indicate that great interest is taken in the coming ociebration. The following subscriptions to the Centennial Fund are reported for this week F. Butterfield & Co., \$5,000; Arnold, Constable & Co. \$2.500; General Transatlantic Steamship Company, \$2,500; Rienard Iselin & Co., \$1,000; M. H. Lehmaler, \$1,000; Luther Lackemyer & Co., \$1,000; S. S. Fisher, \$1,000; Samuel McLean, \$1,000; Weber Brothers, \$1,000; A. A. Low & Brother, \$1,000; A. De Grieff & Co., 8500; Devlin & Co., \$500; also an additional subscription from Boston of \$12,500

THE CONTESTED MAYORALTY CASE IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, May 27.-In the General Term the Circuit Court this morning overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction in the contested mayoralty case, the effect of which is that City Register Walsh is cajoined from permitting the City Council, or any of its on

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CITY LEGISLATORS IN SESSION. REQUEST FOR COMMISSIONER DISERCERR'S MOVAL BROUGHT FORWARD IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT

TO BE INVESTIGATED. In the Board of Aldermen yesterday were introduced resolutions declaring that Police Commis-sioner Disbooker had absented himself from his post abvisited Albany to aid in defeating the Street Cleaning bil recommended by the Common Council, and recomme ing that the Mayor remove Commissioner Dissecker, with the approval of the Governor. The preamble and reso lations were offered by Alderman Shandley. The more important sentences giving reasons for the removal

important sentences giving reasons for the removal which was requested are as follows:

Commissioner Disbecker, one of the Police Commissioners of this city, absented himself from his post of duty time after time, and belook thinself to Albany for the avowed purpose of detesting said bill, leaving the Board of which he is a member for a long time disorganized and without a Treasurer, thereby retarding the payment of a large number of laboring men to whom the Department was indebted, and causing their great distress, and openly beasted that he would defeat the bill, netwithstanding the expressed views of this body. Recent developments have shown that the Committee on Street Cleaning of the formation of the Committee on Street Cleaning of the board of Police disposed of diseased organic matter which had been collected from our streets to committee for the purpose of filling in Harlem Flats and other loss, he well

beca collected from our streets to contractors for the purpose of filling in Harlem Flats and other tots, he well knowing that the use of the same was not only subver-sive of the comfort but positively dangerous to the health of a large number of our citizens, and directly con-trary to law. Alderman Denne moved to refer the matter to the Com-

mittee on Police and Health, in order that it might be investigated. Alderman Shandley preferred that it should be sent to the Committee on Public Works. Alderman Purroy remarked that the Committee on Streets was the proper one to have charge of it. Alderman Reilley said members were aware of the character of the resolutions, and they should take action at once. Aldertoan Morris moved to lay the resolution on the table. This

was lost by a vote of 7 to 11.

Alderman Howland declared that it was unfair to ondemn any man until he had been given an opportunity to be heard. These were very grave charges against the Commissioner, and he wished to have them verified or disproved before voting on the matter. Alderman Morris said that it was best to refer it to the Committee on Lands and Piaces, as the Commissioner was now engaged in making land in Harlem. This was lest by a vote of 10 to 10. Alderman Shundley declared that all that had been charged in the preamble and resolutions was true. Com saloner Disbecker had absented himself from his post for more than one week to lobby in Albany. Alderman Morris said there was no proof offered that Commission Disbecker had acted as a lobbyist at Albany. Finally it as decided to refer the matter to the Committee on creets, to report at the next meeting of the Board, Combecker meanwhile to be invited to appear before the Board and make a statement concerning his netion at Allmany.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences, to whom ferred a resolution offered at the previous meeting, that the public offices be open for business only between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., presented an adverse report. and expressed the opinion that the hours of labor of those employed in the public offices should be lengthened, and thereby a saving to the city of about \$275,000 would be The following resolution was offered by Alderman

Hiersing: s. It was clearly demonstrated by an investiga

Whereas, It was clearly demonstrated by an investigation of the Eurean of Street Cleaning, by a Committee of
the Assembly of this State, that grave irregularities, if
not peculiations, had been committed, but no float action
was taken in respect thereto by the state Legislature at
that time; and
becaus, Salesconently a like Committee was appointed
by the State Senate, consisting of Fenators Woodin, Booto
and Fox, with instructions to inquire into and report to
the Senate at its late season, upon the existence of such
irregularides or peculation; and
becaus, Sach Senate Committee the existence of such
irregularides or peculation; and
because Sach Senate Committee and only did but
report, but did not even begin the investigation ordered,
and as the uscessity for such an investigation is generally conceded, and must be apparent to all who read the
results of the inquiry by the Assembly Committee who
are at all cognizant of the methodency which considered,
in view of the vast sums of money appropriated and ex-

es the management of the work of cleaning the streets, view of the vast sums of money appropriated and ex-ended for that purpose, be it

tial manner. The first of these improvements will be the construction of a stone buikhead-wall, extending from Spring-st. to harrow-st. It will be about one-half of a mile long, about 12 feet wide on the top, and will be continuous along the water front between these streets. The Executive Committee have signified that they will recommend the adoption of Commissioner Westervelt's dution, to have the work begun at once. The Commissioners believe that their action, although declared legal by the Corporation Counsel, may possibly lead to litigation on the part of property-owners, who claim that they own the bulkheads already existing. The Commissione however, are determined to prosecute the work, and make whatever settlements may be deemed proper when the improvement is completed. Experiments which have been made during the pas-

five years in the building of buildheads and piers in this city have, it is stated, demonstrated conclusively to the Chief Engineer and to the Commissioners that, in order to combine durability with economy, the proper course to be pursued is, as quickly as it can be done without vitin ting private leases, to place along the entire front of the city a continuous stone bulkhead from which substantial wooden piers shall project which they stood. He had heard from an hong the line that morning, and was informed that there was a general feeling of rejoicing from New-York to Dankick. He did not believe that a single person employed by the road regretted that Mr. Jewett had been appointed the receiver.

Another employe said that he thought that it was about time some movement was made for the payment of the men. Many of them had not been paid off on this end of the division for two months, and at other points the condition was made worse, as some had not received their wages for three sind a half months. A third employe asserted that he was very glad to hear that this change had taken place, as it gave renewed hope that something would now be done toward giving the men their hard-enrued wages. The most important ming desired by the cuployes was a nixed thus let a pay-day, and the payment not of a percentage of their wages, as had been the case, but of the work in the ter a pay-day, and the payment not of a percentage of their wages, as had been the case, but of the work in the state of the plan of Gen. McClellan, made some gears into the rivers. The Commissioners claim that the plan of Gen. McClellan, made some years are, to extend the plan of Gen. McClellan, made some gaze, to extend the plan of Gen. McClellan, made some plan the tivers of sold massnry, is entirely impracticable, and would involve the city in a dob greater than its ammal income from all sources. In speaking of the work completed, it wil have cost a sun of meney, the interest of which would construct a soind that when the stone work at Pier No. 1 N. R. shall be worden pier very two jears. The wooden pier very two jears. The wooden pier very two jears are the will have cost a sun of meney, the interest of which would construct a soind that when the stone work at Pier No. 1 N. R. shall be trailed by a sun that when the stone work at Pier No. 1 N. R. shall be trailed by a sun that when the stone work at Pier No. 1 N. R. shall be cone worked at the will have cost a sun of men

This wall is to be constructed as follows: A number of piles will be drawn into the bottom of the triver until they strike a solid foundation. They will be cut of such length as to bring their tops about 14 feet below low-water mark. The piles will be about two feet apart and extend 14 feet in front of the present builsheads. Along the outer and inner rows of piles, timbers will be placed and connected by boards, thus making a complete temporary water-line. This frame-work will form an immense mod in which concrete will be placed. A temporary platform will be exected on top of the piles and upon it will be placed a steam engine, which has apparatus connected with it for dumping the concrete between the places. These deposits are made in such a manner as to dispense entirely with the operations of divers. One of these engines has proved its success at the foot of Canal-at, so that no difficulty is apprehended from that source. By dispensing with divers, great aving in money will be effected, and at the some time the machine with accelerate the work of construction. The filling in with concrete will continue to a point about two lect below low water mark. After the concrete has at and become a solid mass, which will not occupy more than two data. The wondwork in front of the reliew will be w iwe feet below low water mark. After the concrete has at and become a solid mass, when will not occupy more than two days, the wood-work in front of the piles will be removed and a facing of granite blocks substituted. In the rear of the piles rougher stones will be piaced. The bulkh ad will then be filled in with rubble up to the proposed height, which will be about six feet above high water mark, and a substantial stone structure with a grante front will be the result. The piers will exclude outward from this wall, and will be constructed from time to time as circumstances and the condition of the treasure shall warrant.

time to time as electionstances and the coolings that treasury shall warrant.

The estimated cost of the section from Spring-st to Birrow-st will be \$300 per linear foot, or about \$750,000 altogether, and, with the present facilities at the command of the bock Commissioners, the work will be completed this year. There is money enough to the credit of the Commission to carry on the work, which, it is understood, will be begun immediately, and, unless it is stopped by injunction, will be pushed to a speedy com-

SUICIDE IN A LODGING-HOUSE.

entting his throat with a razor in a room in the lodging-house at No. 114 Sixth-ave. Hayes went to this house on

Peter liayes committed suicide yesterday by

Wednesday night and obtained lodging there, paying for it in advance. About 6:30 a. m. yesterday a man in an adjoining room heard sounds coming from Hayes's room that almost him. He went to Hayes's door and knocked. No answer being returned, he catled the bartendat, John Genry, who forced open the door into Hayes's room, and found Bayes lying upon the door dead. Nothing was found to indicate any reason for tha suicide.

PRACTICE OF AMERICAN RIFLEMEN REPUCTINGS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM AT COMPARED

WITH THE ERCORD OF LAST YEAR. The American Rifle Team, in its practice for the International Rifle Match, has made a bett record this year, it is stated, than it did last, although the members of the Team say that the weather has been very u favorable for practice during the Spring. The America Team gained the victory last year by a score of '934 to 931. The highest individual score at last year's motel was 171, which was made by Henry Fulton. The aver age score of the six competitors was 15°3. The Team of 1874 consisted of Herry Fulton, G. W. Yale, John Bo-dine, H. A. Gildersieeve, L. L. Hepburn, and T. S. Dakin. The members retain their places this year, having seed upon their record of 1874, in the competition this spring, and not having been beaten. Mr. Hendure the real ched, however, and his place is filled by A. V. Cantield, jr.
The following labels above the efficiency of the real ched. The following table above the efficiency of this year's practice at a rectimor as compared with that of last year, the average result of the four most accessful trais of last year being compared with the result of a number of trais recently made:

144 meeting of the division, behade, and recimental to borse tors of rife practice, of the First and Second Division of the National Gazad, at Creedinger, for Fidage, done 4, at 3.30 p.m., to compete for the Marksman's Endparties requisition rife and numerican with the set in case of rain the practice will be postponed until the following

THE YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.

CLOSE OF THE SESSIONS OF THE HICKSITE BRANCH -MEETING OF THE ORTHODOX PETENDS.

The Yearly Meeting of the Bicksite Friends was closed vesterday afternoon. In the new's meeting the morning session was occupied in the discussion of a proposition to purchase a historical manuscript now is the possession of H. T. Onderdonk of Long island. This manuscript contains transcripts of many original docu-ments a scriptive of the early settlement of Friends in America, especialty on Long Island, the visits and takers of George Fox, William Penn, and others prominent in the rise of the Society, and much other matter of interest The Yearly Meeting decided to purchase the manuscript and place it in its archives. The concluding part of the morning sitting was taken up in the consideration of the Treasurer's report and other matters of detail. In the afternoon the episiles in reply to those received

rom other yearly meetings were read, and, after some slight amendment, approved. The proposition to send a slight arcendment, approved. The proposition to send a delegation to Europe to take part in the proceedings of the approximing international Power Congress, was then debated at some length, but the discussion resulted in learning the matter to the discretion of the Sanahing Conmittee. The meeting closed with religious exercises. The women's meeting was engaged in a shortar order of husiness, but as the diamness of the Sanahing are managed entirely by the men, more time was taken up in proceding. Addresses were used by Elizabeta Paxton, for the Rogers, and others. The final adjournment took place at 6 p. m.

6 p. m. The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends in New York, which begins to day at the meeting house on Twentietics, mear Thirdsave, was procedus by a needing of the ministers and elders year ring, who have reports of committees and transacted other business.

AN EMBARRASSED BAPTIST CHURCH. THE WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET SOCH TY OVER-WHELMED WITH DEET-STEPS TOWARD SELLING

THEIR EDIFICE. The West Fifty-third Street Baptist Church

has become so emburrassed by debt that steps have been aken toward setting the church edifice and par souage. The society was organized to 1841 the Bethesia Baptist Church. It met in James at., the Rev. Elder Parkinson being paster. In 1850 it removed Nev, Edger Parsinson being paster. In 1850 it removed to Chrystieste, where a church was built dering fise pasterille of the few Mr. Baldwin. In 1856, thus edined was sold to the loard of Edgentian, and the church incurrence the church first built 1858, when the church in Twenty-second-st., near Third-ava, was puremised. The name Bethoods was still retulined by the Society. In 1859, the levy S. J. Kumpp became its passor, and in 1864 ras present chatter, the first with Parsion, was matched in the mean time a Emphisis society had been organized in West Pfity-third-st., which owned three building lots and had created a leviling took and that creates a leviling took. There in view of the vast sums of money appropriated and expended for that purpose, be if

Licolated, That the Committee on Streets of this Board in Licolated**, That the Committee on Streets of this Board in the Department of Police, and report to this Board without the Board and report to this Board without unnecessary delay such information as they may be enabled to ascertain in relation to the expenses of cleaning the streets of this cley, the disposition made of the materials or sweepings removed, the price, if may, paid intering the streets of this cley, the disposition made of the materials or sweepings removed, the price, if may, paid intering the streets of removing the same, and such other particulars connected with the subject as may be of service to the Common Council or of interest to the public.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor officially informing the Board of the death of Police Justice Thomas D. Sh. reveal, and allowing the Board adjourned as a mark of pespect, and after a lew remarks by Alderman Howland theoretic productions and the street of the Common of the deceased as a man and magistrate, the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONER DISDECKER RETICENT.

Commissioner Disbecker visited the City Hall soon Commissioner Disbecker visited the City Hall soon in contracting the present particulated for the common department of the deceased as a man and magistrate, the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONER DISDECKER RETICENT. Commissioner Disbecker visited the City Hall soon after the Eograf adjourned. He was informed of the matter of the resolutions directed against him and the Street Citathing Enreau. He declared to say anything relative to the charges against him and the conduct of the Oldrenn further than that he had nothing to conceal. He was evidently enagrined at the action of the Aider men.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE WATER FRONT. THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS ABANDON THE PLAN OF SOLID PIFES—A STONE AND CONCRETE BULK.

HEAD, WITH WOODEN PIERS, TO BE ERECTED ALONG THE NORTH RIVER.

Several important enterprises are contemplated by the Dock Commissioners, who have determined to improve the water front in a new and substantial manner. The first of these improvements will be the

PUNERAL OF THE LATE JUSTICE SHERWOOD. The funeral of Justice Thomas D. Sherwood took place from the Madison Square Presbyterian Chu yesterday. A large number of the relatives and friends of Mr. Sherwood attended. The regular Presbyterian service was read, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker. He said that although he was not personally acquainted with the deceased, he had learned of his mild, retiring disposition, and of the gental qualities which had endeared him to many friends. He had been regarded as a magistrate whose judgments inclined to morey, and who was delicate in his perceptions of the claims of justice. He was honorable in all his relations. A column and anchor of tuberoses, violets, and lines, presented by the Board of Police Justices, were placed by the sale of the coffin. The pall-bearers, the late asso-

WORK ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

entes of the deceased, were Marcus Otterbourg, George E. Kasmire, Bankson T. Morgan, F. S. Smith, Cuaries A. Fhammer, Nelson K. Wheeler, and James T. Kilbreth.

The last stone that will be laid on the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge before the cables are placed in position, was laid yesterday. Only 78 stones remain to be laid, but this cannot be done until after the removal of the machinery which is to be astuated on top of the tower while the cables are being stretched across the river. The "saddles" in which the cables are to rest will be placed in position to-day, when work at this point will cease. The top of the tower is 27115 rest above tide level, and the tower itself contains about 35,000 cubic yards of musonry, weighing about 70,000 alove this level, and the tower tests of the control of the state yards of misonry, weighing aloue 70,000 tons. The New-York tower is now more than 200 reek high, and it is expected will be completed this senson. The Brooklyn anchorage will also probably be finished this season, and possibly the New-York anchorage. It is not generally believed, however, that the towers and anchorages will be fully ready for the stretching of the caoles until next year.

SURRENDER OF THE PRINCETON CANNON. A LETTER FROM STUDENTS OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The "Cannon War" is ended. Peace

and amicability once more exist between the colleges in terested. Yet Rutgers, for her final vindication, and to show to the public that it was with the desire to act honorably, and of her own free will, that the camuon was returned, therefore doesns it necessary that the following letter, sent to Dr. McCosh on the return of the gun, should

iciter, sent to Dr. McCosh on the return of the gun, should have a place in your columns.

RUTGKES COLLEGE, New-BRUNSWICK, May 22, 1875. The Res. Dr. McCosh—Dear Sir: On the hight of the 26th of April, 1875, we removed a cannon from the campus of the College of New-Jersey, in a cordance with our firm belief that it was the property of Rutgers College students; this belief having been confirmed by Princeton students and graduates, as well as by a long line of tradition. Having fully investigated the facts of the case, we are clearly convinced that we have no claim to the cannon in question, and designing now, as we have from the first, to do what is strictly honorable, and also to carry out the agreement made by us to abide by the decision of the two Fractifies in the matter, we herewith return the cannon For the purpose of removing any misapprehension as to the true state of the case we aid the following statement. We have had the cannon in question in our custody from We have had the camen in question in our custody in the might of the 26th of April to the date of its retu-and at no time has the gun been in the possession, under the control, of the Facuity of Rungers College, a that we return it of our own free will for the reas-sbove stated.

You will greatly oblige us by publishing the above

WM. R. WHITEHEAD, EDWARD A. REHLET, GRORGE MCC. TAYLOR, JOSIAH TICE, ISANG VAN WINKER, EDWARD I. PITMAN, WILLIAM M. SHILIMAN, ELLIS F. POTER,